



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 2, 1908.
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, No. 1, OPPOSED.
JUSTICE SHOULD NOT BE DELAYED.
WOMEN'S LABEL LEAGUE OF UNION VALUE.
ANTI-OTIS CLUB.
FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1908.

No. 33

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, No. 1, OPPOSED.

BY J. W. MULLEN.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION IN ITS RELATION TO SELF PROTECTION.

BY JAMES D. GRAHAME.

(Continued from last week)

It is an old and trite saying that "Self preservation is the first law of nature," therefore it becomes absolutely necessary to consider effective and permanent methods of restricting the Oriental invasion, especially that of Japanese. Any method of restriction, to be effective, must also be adopted by Canada and Mexico. Assuming, then, the passage of exclusion laws by all three governments, we are immediately confronted by another difficulty. Exclusion being an accomplished fact, it is quite possible that American capital will organize and enter the countries of the Orient to develop their resources and promote commerce with the American continent, so that in the next decade we may expect a mighty competition in the commercial world with a reversal of the existing relations between the west and the east, resulting in paralysis to kindred industries in the United States. American capital invested in the Orient with its tremendous resources and its inexhaustible supply of cheap labor, will present to the United States and Canada in the future an unparalleled commercial competition with its attendant results on American wage earners. This is a fact that we cannot contemplate with equanimity.

Now, whenever, during the past forty years, the commercial interests of the United States were in jeopardy, Congress evinced no hesitation in protecting them. Congress was always, and is yet, ready to raise a barrier of restriction to place the commercial interests of the United States on an equality with those of other countries, with, perhaps, a single exception, the wine and fruit industries of California. One of the great political parties may not be quite as ready to give "protection" to the same extent as is the other, but the principle of commercial protection against cheap productions from other countries appears to be a well settled policy of the country. And why should not that policy apply to the immigration of cheap labor as it does to the importation of cheap made goods?

There are certain things that are very difficult for certain people in California, and especially difficult for eastern people to understand. One is that the Asiatic can always under-live and under-sell the white man. The old argument used against the Chinese does not apply in this decade. We used to say that one white man was worth two Chinese, but today we have to admit that industrially and economically the Japanese has come in and made it impossible either in the industrial or commercial world of the Pacific Coast to compete with him in the industry or line of business which he has invaded. Some of our friends may think this a very serious admission, but it is one that must be made, and those who neglect the warning conveyed by this admission will some day be rudely awakened. The old conception of the inferiority of Asiatic races in industry and commerce has to be revised. We object to the Japanese, not because he is our inferior industrially, but for very different reasons; because industrially and commercially he is

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With the hope that those trade unionists who think will spare the time necessary to gain an insight into this most vicious piece of legislation, it is my desire to draw attention to some of the objections to Constitutional Amendment No. 1, which is to be voted upon at the election in November.

As chairman of the Law and Legislative Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council I have given this matter some consideration, and have arrived at the conclusion that this is a corporation effort to avoid payment of a just share of the expense of the government under which they have their being. The Council is on record as opposed to the adoption of this amendment.

This measure, if adopted, would place corporation taxes in the constitution, with a fixed rate. This rate could only be changed after six years, and then only by constitutional amendment, which would require a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature before it could be submitted to the people. Now, with all the corporation influence of the State brought to bear upon the members of the Legislature not to submit to the people any proposition looking to a raise in their rate of taxation, it would, in my humble opinion, be very hard to get any such measure through those two houses. Corporations being taxed at a fixed rate upon earnings would have absolutely no interest in economy by the State government, and the tendency would undoubtedly be toward extravagance, thus making it necessary to fall back and tax the farmer and individual holder of other property to make good any deficit that might be caused by an extravagant administration of State affairs, and we should, therefore, not be in a hurry to relieve the watchful eye of the corporation of the necessity for vigilance in the interest of economy.

It is, of course, true that our present system of taxation needs many alterations, but the amendment proposed by the Legislature does not, in my judgment, offer a remedy for the many wrongs complained of by taxpayers, but rather would have a tendency to add to them. It is not at all desirable to have the rate of corporation taxes imbedded in the constitution, while the rate upon real and personal property may be altered at will, and this is precisely what this amendment proposes. It is possible under our present taxation scheme, without any constitutional amendment whatever, for the Legislature to remedy many of the evils complained of, but it will not do so, presumably because the powerful corporation interests, which favor this amendment, oppose any attempt to change any existing condition which is favorable to them. The tax rate upon real and personal property will of necessity constantly increase for the next few years because of the growth of this city from its ashes and the need for modern methods of doing business, but under this amendment the tax rate upon corporations could not be raised, and the corporation would be a privileged class of taxpayers. Then, what of their "class legislation" we hear so much about when labor seeks some legal remedy for its wrongs?

To illustrate how the revenue derived in San Francisco from the new system would compare with the present system, we will give you some

(Continued on Page 6)

JUSTICE SHOULD NOT BE DELAYED.

BY S. V. COSTELLO.

The very kind offer of the use of the columns of the LABOR CLARION for the purpose of directing attention to the widespread evil resulting from the delays in judicial procedure is very much appreciated.

It is peculiarly fitting and proper that your paper should participate in this most important reform, for during the entire existence of your journal it has been foremost in the advocacy of those measures which vitally affect the welfare of the great masses of our people. Through the combined efforts of the LABOR CLARION and other able and fearless journals, the administration of justice, as far as it concerns the wage earner and toiler, may be put upon a fair and equal basis and the poor litigant will be placed on an equality with his corporate antagonists, and the fearful handicap under which he has been laboring so long may be finally removed.

The power of the corrupt corporate interests of this State should not be underestimated, and having been entrenched in power for many years, they will fight every inch of the way that leads to the simplification and expedition of the present administration of justice.

These interests are perfectly content with existing conditions. These delays in court procedure have existed so long that those selfishly interested have now come to look upon this cleverly devised system of procrastination as a vested right, and they will oppose any change in the present court methods of procedure as an attempt to deprive them of their property interests without due process of law.

The great labor organizations of this State have taken this matter up, and have conferred with the judges of our Superior Courts. It was readily conceded by the members of the Superior Bench that the evil existed and was a malignant one, and that a remedy should be found.

Three proposed reforms were submitted to the Superior Bench of this city and county; two of these were amendments to the procedure, and were immediately concurred in by the judges and put in effect, and are now a part of the rules of the local Superior Court. Under the former method of procedure, it was possible for the corporation defendant, by demanding a jury trial, to compel the plaintiff to advance the sum of \$34.00 per day for court and jury fees, although the plaintiff did not desire a jury. The glaring injustice of this rule was so apparent that its repeal was immediately effected.

The rule also in reference to extension of time was so amended that instead of giving the defendant corporation thirty days, the time limit was reduced to ten days, and an affidavit of merits was required to secure further extension.

The third and most important reform demanded by the labor organizations has not yet been granted. Instead of assigning the trial of personal injury cases to one or two departments, as is the case now, it was asked that a sufficient number of departments be sent apart for the work of trying personal injury cases, so that they should be given a speedy hearing, and that the congestion in this line should be relieved.

This demand was a reasonable one, for the reason that personal injury cases are in a class by them-

selves, and should not be gauged by the standard by which ordinary cases are judged. In suits for damages for personal injuries, in most cases the claimant is incapacitated from labor, and either subsists on the charity of his friends or becomes a public charge. In many cases where the wage earner has a family it means the disruption of the home circle, and a fierce struggle with the world.

As Judge Taft very pertinently points out: "Between two wealthy corporations or between two wealthy individual litigants where the subject matter of litigation reaches tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars, the present judicial system, while not perfect, is not so far from proper results as to call for any anxiety." It matters very little in cases of this character, as far as hardship is concerned upon the contending litigants, whether the fruits of such litigation are reaped within one month, one year or ten years. But in the case of a disabled wage earner, it is frequently a matter of life and death for him and for his family.

The demand of the labor organizations that personal injury suits be given precedence and priority upon the calendars of our courts, both trial and appellate, is based upon the plainest principles of justice and decency, and should be carried into effect by the judges of our courts without delay.

There is no question that this glaring evil exists, and it is axiomatic in the law that where there is a wrong, there is a remedy, and the remedy rests entirely with the members of the judiciary.

The following suggested reforms have been proposed by those who have given the matter considerable thought:

1. At least four departments of the Superior Court of this city and county should be assigned and set apart exclusively for the trial of personal injury suits.

2. What is known as the Portland system of procedure should be introduced here; one or two departments should be assigned for the hearing of what is known as the law and motion calendar, and these departments should sit continuously.

3. The Appellate Courts should view this particular character of action as a matter of urgent necessity, and should place them in a position of precedence on their calendar, the same as criminal and probate cases.

If these suggestions are adopted and embodied as a part of the reform method of procedure, the interminable delay and congestion now prevailing will be relieved, and greater expedition will be possible. If the present number of judges cannot handle the work of litigation, the Legislature should be prevailed upon to give us additional judges.

EVILS OF JUDICIAL VACATIONS.

There is another evil to which we have already directed public attention, and that is the time-honored custom of the local Superior Court adjourning for two full months each year, during which time they will hear no contested cases, except those cases that are deemed of urgent necessity, and tradition has determined that urgent necessity cases consist largely of divorce cases, and unlawful detainer suits where a tenant may be summarily ejected from his holdings.

An adjournment on the part of all the judges for two months in each year does not show that interest in the necessities and convenience of the public at large that might be expected from the occupants of the bench. While recognizing the full right of all public officials to a vacation, it seems to me there should be no debate on the proposition that the public interest should not suffer thereby.

One of the most effective weapons in the hands of the exponents of socialism is the inability of the poor man, owing to the delays of our courts, to obtain even a small measure of justice. The whole fabric of our Government rests upon the foundation of justice to all, and when it becomes a settled fact, as it seems to be at the present time, that the wage earner and toiler, a class which forms the majority of our population, is denied justice in our courts,

then our Government ceases to rest upon a stable foundation.

EQUALITY OF LAW NEEDED.

In the course of a lifetime, the only branch of our Government with which a laboring man or his family comes in contact will be the judicial arm. He realizes that the judicial branch can, if the occasion calls for it, act with lightning-like rapidity in the issuance of an injunction; he knows that if misfortune or poverty overtakes him and he is unable to pay his rent his household goods and chattels are quickly placed upon the public street by an unsympathetic sheriff, but when he himself endeavors to seek redress from the courts, he realizes not only that the overworked goddess of justice is blind, but that in addition she is very lame and halt.

Naturally the wage earner seeing that the judicial branch of our Government is apparently operated in the interest of giant corporations, assumes that the entire scheme of government is in the interests of the higher-ups, and he is consequently greatly embittered thereby.

The situation is daily growing more acute. The only class in the community absolutely satisfied with the courts to-day are the large corporate interests and the wealthy litigant. The judges of our courts should act and act promptly, and the bar should cooperate with them in every way in order that the administration of justice may meet the requirements of the age.

THE RULES OF THE GAME.

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

They have "studied the problems of slum-life,"
(A venture which brought them renown),
Though the blood and the sweat
And the smells that they met,
Drove them back to their homes uptown.

They were seized with a fainting sensation
As they passed us in filth without name,
But they thought that they knew
What "the masses" pass through,
In keeping the rules of the game.

Not a laugh did they hear on their journey,—
To smile has become a lost art.
But they never drew near
To help drive 'way a tear,
Or to cheer up a dull aching heart.

Each soul that they met as they lingered,
Seemed damned to an eternal hell.
But the aim of our strife,
And our struggle in life,
Is always to break from our cell.

If we're judged by their rules of the battle,
Or tried by their rules of the game,
We will ne'er win the fight
By the power of our might,
Nor be counted with those who o'ercame.

But the Great Referee of the Contest,
Whose judgment ne'er comes with a snap,—
For He knows the whole game,
And He knows why we're lame,—
He'll give us a big handicap.

The retail clerks are persistent in their good work. The agitation to close all day Sundays and at 6 o'clock evenings (except Saturdays—10 o'clock) is worthy of hearty support.

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San Francisco, Cal.

WOMAN'S LABEL LEAGUE SHOULD BE OF ECONOMIC VALUE TO UNIONS.

BY MRS. FRANCES A. WILLIAMSON.

No appeal, perhaps, ever made by labor union men to their women kinfolk and to the public in general, should receive a more generous response than to make the purposes for which the union label stands a factor of economic value to the labor movement as a whole.

Observation and experience have taught the several crafts that it was useless for them to have adopted a label to protect their work from competition with that class of laborers who have a low estimate of a living wage, from competition with prison labor, from the evils of the sweat-shop system, and from the most criminal of all evils—child labor—if union earned money is spent in non-union establishments for goods not bearing the union label. This practice is bringing competition, as it were, into the homes of union men, instead of co-operation. It also fosters competition between men wage-earners and women wage-earners of the same craft, and cheapens the market value of the same product. This is a subversion of the very principle for which the union label stands.

Labor leaders and thinking men and women of the several crafts studied the situation ethically, then made this suggestion: "Turn on the current of the purchasing power; to win we must enlist the buyers." At first the suggestion was regarded as the dream of some visionary. But time has proven that it is a very practical one, and must be made universal in order to maintain equity between the capitalist and the laborers who produce the article and the consumer who pays for it.

Those who have the largest per cent of the purchasing power in hand are the women, for they, as a general rule, purchase the family supplies. Hence the women kin of union men should lead in establishing the method of creating a sentiment in favor of union-made goods. If they lead in real earnest the public-spirited women will follow.

Nothing can withstand the power of fraternal co-operation towards a common object. By joining the Woman's Label League the women will learn what the purchasing power means to union men and to themselves. When the women kin learn to think, reason and work together, they will not only aid the all-important object of the union label, but will also develop their native ability, and enlist their enthusiasm in all other economic questions of the labor movement.

Asking for union-made goods is the most effective way for any class of women, who wish to befriend labor, or reproving the business firms who deal in non-union goods. There is no need to sermonize in any unusual way, but to purchase none other than union-made goods. Ask to be served by a union clerk; ask that the goods be delivered by a union teamster. These requests should be made in such an earnest and unassuming manner as will impress those with whom we deal, and their clerical force also, that labor unionists and friends of labor are only asking for justice, simply the justice that inheres in American citizenship.

Women are so closely allied to, and so much a part of our industrial system that they can ill afford to consider individual economy or individual convenience when spending money earned by labor-union men. They should first, last, and all the time consider the well-being of the unions and become their strongest ally in any organized effort that stands for better conditions.

There is another broad field in which the Label League, as an organization, can do propaganda work. That is, to enlist the co-operation and sympathy of all other women's organizations in asking for union-made goods. The influence, or even the recognition of those more fortunately situated, from a financial standpoint, would give great impetus to our cause. It would also be a long step toward that humane problem of women learning to help each other as women, in every department of the world's work.

Giving an equivalent of labor for the wage re-

ceived is simply the fulfillment of a material contract. The exigencies of the hour demand that over and above material gain all women wage-earners should endeavor to raise their standard as wage-earners, and take a life interest in the union of their craft the same as men, regarding as they do, that it is a forfeiture of fraternal obligation to shirk any duty of their union, or to accept less pay for equal work or to purchase non-union made goods. This direct co-operation would give a stronger individuality to all self-supporting women as a class, and reinforce the principles for which the labor movement stands pledged.

While the mission of the union label is manifest to all fair-minded citizens, yet it is to be regretted it is not universally patronized. The economic value of the union label depends, almost entirely, upon the demand for it. When the demand becomes universal union-labeled goods will dominate the market. Let those immediately interested usher the demand.

IN MIRTHFUL STRAIN.

BY O. B. JOYFUL.

Says David Gibson in *Profitable Advertising*: "John D. Rockefeller has offered money to the Hard Shell Church to re-carpet one organ pedal if the members will raise the money to re-carpet the other."

* * *

They had been married three months.

"If I am not home by midnight, darling," he said, as he started down-town, "don't be anxious."

"All right, dearest," she replied, "and if I'm not home when you return don't worry."

* * *

Captain (witheringly, to private)—"My friend, you ought to be eating hay. Are there any more like you in your family?"

Private—"I have only one brother, sir."

Captain—"Oh! And what is he?"

Private—"Captain, sir."

* * *

Old Lady—"Haven't you got any more figures in marble?"

Attendant—"No, madam; these are all. Is there some particular one you are looking for?"

Old Lady—"Yes. I want the statue of limitations I've heard my husband talk so much about."

* * *

Spokesman of the Delegation (to Wizard Burbank): "We, the popular song writers of America, come to you, sir, and beseech you to graft something on something else, sir, and produce a new tree. We song writers, sir, have been reduced to such straits as 'Under the Old Acorn Tree, Sweet Estelle,' and our supply of trees is now exhausted. Among other trees, sir, we have used the apple, peach, plum, quince, oak, elm, maple, pine, spruce, hemlock, dogweed, cedar, poplar, beech, orange, cocoanut, chestnut, walnut, hickory, wild cherry, tame cherry, ash, palm, and pear. Invent us, we beseech thee, a new tree to put Estelle under, and for Maud to sit in the shade of."

* * *

Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland is much interested in the subject of suitable names for twins. Not that he has ever had occasion to name a pair himself, but he is firmly convinced that when proud parents are doubly blessed the blessings should receive adequate cognominal recognition. Here are some happy instances for which Mayor Johnson vouches: A boy and girl arriving when only one was expected were named Kate and Duplicate. Two boys, the second of which also was a surprise, were called Peter and Repeater. The mayor thinks, however, that the surprise was most artistically expressed when a very small boy and his still smaller sister were started on life's journey bearing the names of Max and Climax. If any one can add to Mayor "Tom's" collection they will confer a favor by addressing him at city hall, Cleveland, Ohio.

Should be in every one's mouth—"Nickel In" 5c cigars. They are the best on earth. ***

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—TRADE WITH US—

ROOS BROS.

Fillmore at
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IT'S THE DEVIL TO PAY

When the Bread you eat is poor.
There is one kind of a Rye Bread,

Oom Paul Rye Bread

That only an expert baker knows how to produce—It is pure—clean—wholesome and surely healthful.

IT IS A GOOD RYE BREAD

A LABEL ON EVERY LOAF

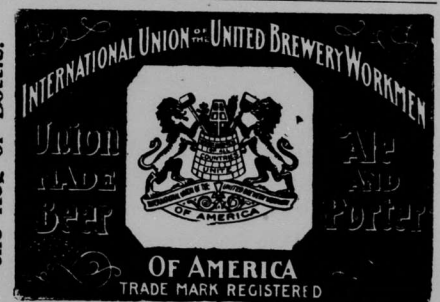
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The Largest and Most Sanitary Bake Shop in the West

WHEN YOU
DRINK BEER
See that this Label is on
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UNION MEN and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairy-man or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

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S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing

THREE BIG STORES

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, No. 1, OPPOSED.

(Continued from Page 3)

data gathered by the Commonwealth Club's section of finance, which the section says was gathered hurriedly, and may not be absolutely accurate, yet it will serve the purpose of illustrating what may be expected under the two systems:

"The Mutual Savings Bank taxes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, were \$79,382, of which \$65,936 was on mortgages, leaving a balance of \$13,446 on other properties.

"In their statement to the Bank Commission July 31, 1907, one month later, it appeared that the book value of the shares of their capital stock was \$691,946.

"One per cent of this would be \$6,919.46. Under the new law we must deduct what they paid on real estate. The real estate is assessed at, say, \$460,000. Deduct \$4,600 from \$6,919.46, leaves \$2,319.46; add \$8,424, the tax on the real estate, makes \$10,743, a loss of revenue to the city of about \$3,000.00.

"Say the United Railroads' gross receipts amount to about \$6,000,000; 4 per cent of this would be \$240,000, the tax which they would pay under the new system. They are now paying on a basis of assessment of about \$20,000,000, \$380,000. This would show a loss of about \$140,000. All these losses have to be made up by raising the assessment on the real estate; \$20,000,000 is their average assessment for many years; \$6,000,000 is the high water mark of their gross receipts.

"Again, take the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company. They are assessed for \$6,087,820 for the year ending June 30, 1908. This, at the rate of \$1.86, would produce \$113,233.

"Their gross receipts, taken from their statement recently published in the press, for the calendar year ending December 31, 1907, amounted to \$265,171. Four per cent of this would be \$82,607, a loss of \$30,626.

"Again, take the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company. It was assessed for the year ending June 30, 1908, \$3,051,378, at \$1.86. This would bring \$56,756.

"Their gross income this year, according to their statement to the Supervisors, was \$1,520,885. At 3½ per cent this would bring \$53,231, a loss of \$3,525."

The city bonds issued for public improvements will greatly benefit these corporations, yet under this amendment they will not be compelled to pay their share of principal and interest on them, while the individual property holder will not be able to escape payment of his share.

The assessed valuation of the United Railroads is \$20,000,000, and at the tax rate of 1.86 per cent the total of taxes paid was \$372,000; now, under the proposed system, they would pay taxes to the State upon gross receipts, estimated by Assessor Dodge at \$6,000,000, and at the rate proposed, 4 per cent, would pay \$240,000, a loss of \$132,000. This loss would have to be made up, because the amount of revenue needed is certainly not going to decrease, and it would be made up by taxes upon property other than the United Railroads. That sort of proposition looks good to the corporation, but there are others to be considered, and the others are in the majority, and if they so desire, can prevent the inauguration of this scheme which will only add to the unfair advantages already enjoyed by the corporations of the State.

We are not opposed to corporations. We are in favor of them, because we realize that they carry on business enterprises which it would be almost impossible for the individual to conduct, and, therefore, would not advocate any policy which would place an unjust burden upon them. But they have been escaping the payment of their share of the burdens of our scheme of life, and this, it seems to us, is an effort to further escape them.

Prof. Carl C. Plehn, well known to the Carmen's Union, quotes, in discussing this question, "The art of taxation consists in so plucking the goose as to get the greatest amount of feathers with the least

amount of hissing." And then says: "Let us have more consideration for the art and somewhat less for the theory of taxation."

The real meaning of these two sentences is that you may tax the little fellow, and there are so many of them, that in this way a great amount of taxes may be collected with a small amount of noise. While if the corporation is taxed a great amount of hissing will be indulged in.

The "artistic" feature of this amendment is that it attempts to convey to the real estate owner the impression that as it proposes to collect no State taxes from him, he will be called upon to pay less than he is now paying. However, as we view the matter, it is our firm conviction that he will have to pay a great deal more than at present because, as is illustrated above, the corporations will pay less, and the Legislature will be more extravagant. In order to be "artistic," the taxing powers may not raise his rate of taxation a great deal, but the assessed valuation of property will soar to the sky.

In the event of this new scheme failing to produce sufficient revenue for State purposes, the old system would be resorted to to make up the deficit. A deficit is probable because the corporations will strive to keep down their taxes by reporting their gross receipts as low as possible, and it is not improbable that they will be able to find a way of preventing the State authorities from ascertaining the exact facts concerning their gross receipts.

There are many objections not herein mentioned. They will be discussed in later issues. The full text of the amendment was published in the LABOR CLARION of July 3, 1908, and the committee's report upon it appeared in the issue of July 17, 1908.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE NOTES.

The regular monthly meeting was held on Sunday, September 20th, in Labor Council Hall.

Telegrams were received from the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, International Association of Steam Engineers, International Photo Engravers of North America, and the International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, unanimously indorsing resolution against unrestricted Asiatic immigration.

Senator Geo. C. Perkins wrote that he would be deprived of the pleasure of accepting the invitation to address the League, owing to absence from the city, and that while he was in favor of excluding undesirable classes, yet he feared that, upon the eve of a Presidential election, his action, should he address the League, would be misconstrued, and he would be criticised for making a partisan address, rather than one affecting the public welfare and the co-economic questions bearing upon the subject matter.

Congressman W. F. Englebright wrote that he was opposed to the immigration of the yellow race and expected to favor all proper legislation to that end.

Congressman J. R. Knowland stated his position clearly as opposed to Asiatic immigration.

Congressmen Julius Kahn and E. A. Hayes emphatically indorsed the objects of the Asiatic Exclusion League.

Congressman J. C. Needham wrote that a candidate for the House of Representatives, was, under the law, enjoined from answering the questions propounded.

Congressman Jas. McLachlan sent a speech given at a banquet to show where he stood.

Congressman S. C. Smith wrote that he was in favor of the first two queries of the League, but could not promise to vote against a President's veto ahead of knowing the reasons for such veto.

A number of good speakers have volunteered their services in behalf of the League. They will address audiences in San Francisco, or within a reasonable distance, and arrangements can be made with the officers of the organization.

Two fraternal delegates were elected—Frank McGowan and Geo. B. Benham—to represent the League at the State Federation of Labor Convention during the first week of October.



Chas. Lyons
London Tailor

UNION LABEL USED



Suits To Order \$20 up
Trousers \$5 up
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771 MARKET ST. Between Third and Fourth Sts.
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**UNION HUB
RANGES**

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...On Payments of \$1.00 a Week...

Just two carloads of these splendid ranges at this price.

The Pacific Hardware and Steel Company have sold us their entire stock of Union Hub Ranges at a nice fat discount and you get it, too.

The Union Hub is a Standard Range usually sold at THIRTY-FIVE dollars.

STERLING

Furniture Company

1049 Market Street

OPPOSITE McALLISTER

ANTI-OTIS CLUB.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Sept. 19, 1908.

To the Members of Organized Labor of the State of California—GREETING: In its declaration of political policy the fifty-fourth convention of the International Typographical Union, held at Boston, August 10-15, 1908, states:

"We recommend that efforts be made in California to prove to the party with which Harrison Gray Otis is affiliated that he, on account of his hostility to organized labor, is not a valuable adjunct. To the end that this sentiment may be made effective we recommend that the executive council support it, morally and financially, as in its judgment is necessary."

This declaration was also unanimously indorsed by the convention of the Union Labor party of the State of California held in San Francisco August 29, 1908.

In taking the liberty of addressing you on this subject we desire to state briefly our reasons.

Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of the Los Angeles Times, is the most unfair, the most unscrupulous and the most relentless enemy of organized labor in the United States.

Harrison Gray Otis is not only affiliated with the Republican party of this State, but he is one of its few leaders who determine its policies and guide its destinies.

He was selected by the Southern Pacific "machine" as one of the four delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention, and would have been elected but for the energy and aggressiveness of organized labor. As it was he was defeated by but one vote. This defeat drove him into a paroxysm of rage and created consternation in the ranks of the "machine." In order to placate him it is stated on reliable information that the Southern Pacific "machine," through the assistance of President Van Cleave of the National Association of Manufacturers, has been promised that, in the event of a Republican victory in November, Otis will be made Secretary of War.

Now, then, do you as a workingman want to see the most venomous and malicious enemy of the laboring people given that high honor?

Do you want to see a man who has devoted his life in bitter opposition to organized labor and the interests of all who toil rewarded by a seat in the cabinet of the President of the United States?

It is unnecessary to go much further into this subject at this time. You know the political stand taken by the American Federation of Labor and you know what it will mean to organized labor to have its enemies victorious in November.

Therefore, we would most respectfully urge you to at once aid in forming an "Anti-Otis Club" in your vicinity, to get your friends to register immediately and to see that they vote—AND VOTE RIGHT—on November 3d next.

If you will do this, it will show to the world that the working people of the State of California cannot be insulted with impunity and that it is not "good politics" to maliciously fight organized labor or to endeavor to honor a man who all his life has brutally fought and fanatically endeavored to crush trades unionism.

Bear in mind that California has ten electoral votes and that in 1896 the Republican party carried the State by a plurality of but 2,000. By unanimous action we can take California from the Republican column this year, and Harrison Gray Otis will be held responsible by his party for its loss.

Trusting you will consider this letter in the spirit in which it is written, viz: The good of organized labor, we beg to remain, yours fraternally,

THE ANTI-OTIS CLUB.

P. S.—For further information and literature, address T. D. Fennessy, 413-414 Union Trust Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Next Tuesday evening the printers of San Jose are going to give a banquet to the typographical delegates to the State Federation of Labor Convention.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, at its monthly meeting last Sunday, elected Will J. French, W. J. Higgins, James P. Olwell, J. W. Mullen, George E. Mitchell and J. J. Chaudet as its representatives to the State Federation of Labor Convention.

The delegates who attended the convention of the I. T. U. in Boston recently presented a detailed report of the transactions. The business transacted has already been printed in detail in the LABOR CLARION, and the Secretary-Treasurer has copies of the *Typographical Journal* containing the proceedings.

A letter from Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Bramwood conveyed the information that there are at this time 413 members drawing old age pensions, at the rate of \$4 per week, and that in a short time the number will be increased to 600, which will mean an outlay of \$124,000 a year.

The Union decided to form an anti-Harrison Gray Otis Club, and at the next meeting the names of the officers will be announced. The vote was 82 ayes to 12 noes.

There is to be a referendum vote Wednesday, October 14, in each chapel in this city on the several propositions that have been presented by the international body. These are: Relinquishment of jurisdiction of branches other than composition; the elimination of special funds in the international body, so that there shall be but three—general, old age pension and printers' home—and the sending of all appeals to the Executive Board instead of to the President.

Philip Johnson was elected a member of the Executive Committee, vice D. G. Francis, and J. P. Fogarty a member of the Auditing Committee, vice W. A. Gallagher.

Forty-three traveling cards were received during the month and only twenty-seven cards withdrawn.

The typographical unions of the south are informing labor organizations that Lyman M. King, Republican nominee for Presidential Elector, is proprietor of the *Redlands Review*, an "open shop" with a record like that possessed by the Los Angeles Times.

The Membership Committee reported favorably on the applications of Lyman H. Naugle, C. O. Metzker, H. A. Odell and W. E. Whaley (the latter as a machine tender).

The following applications for membership were received: Wm. A. Craig, Annie Mulreany, Donald R. Calkins, Wm. A. Morse, W. Hancock and H. C. Williams. Any members interested in these applications are requested to communicate with the officers of the Union.

The pressure of business prevented consideration of the proposed amendments submitted by S. T. Sawyer and John W. Kelly. They will come up at the October meeting.

Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, is considering the advisability of acquiring a burial site, and the cemetery committee of No. 21 will furnish information as to local experience in that connection.

A compact is to be drawn up by the unions in the Allied Printing Trades Council. Two representatives were asked from the union, and the communication was referred to the Council delegates.

The reports from the various delegations and from the Secretary-Treasurer showed that the work of the organization was proceeding smoothly.

President James M. Lynch telegraphed that the date of the meeting of the National Arbitration Board had not been determined upon.

Chas. F. Wolters, foreman of the composing room of W. N. Brunt & Co., has returned from a well-earned vacation. He first visited Monterey, and then traveled to Mount Diablo, accompanied by Mrs. Wolters and the junior member of the household.

James H. Balthis is mourning the loss of a diamond pin, the result of listening to the exhortations of the Holy Rollers.

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POSITIVELY the best made to order SUITS in the City for the price.

We Challenge Comparison

First Firm to Adopt the Label in San Francisco



First-Class Union Tailors Employed

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UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK



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It increases your buying power, putting you on a level with people of means.

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LABOR CLARION

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WILL J. FRENCH,.....Editor

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Single copies, 5 cents.

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Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

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The names of new subscribers and changes of address must reach the LABOR CLARION by Tuesday of each week in order to receive attention for the issue of the week. Otherwise they will have to hold over for the succeeding number. Subscribers belonging to unions are urged to communicate with their secretaries promptly at the time of changing residence, and give both old and new addresses. By observing these requests, you will assist Uncle Sam's postal department, you will save the head mailer of this paper acquiring gray hairs, and what is more to the point, you will not miss a single copy of the LABOR CLARION.

The Coast Seamen's Journal has just celebrated a birthday. It has launched out on its twenty-second year, and points with pride to the fact "that it is still afloat on the sea of journalism and fit for any kind of weather." Congratulations are in order—and are heartily tendered. It is a rare thing for a publication in the labor world to reach man's estate—at least without two or three attempts!—and the satisfaction is not altogether on the side of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, for the trade-union movement in general is enriched by the sterling doctrine promulgated each week by editor Walter Macarthur.

The contributed articles in this issue are of interest.

J. W. Mullen, chairman of the Law and Legislative Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, presents a thoughtful paper in opposition to the adoption next month of Constitutional Amendment, No. 1. This is a question vitally concerning the people of the State, and particularly the residents of our cities. The corporate influences are working hard to adopt the proposed amendment, and that is one of the many excellent reasons why the voters should reply in the negative.

Attorney S. V. Costello has rendered valuable aid to the Labor Council in the endeavor to remedy legal abuses. In one or two instances success has attended the efforts of the special committee of the central body, but the agitation to prevent interminable delay in personal injury cases has not reached a satisfactory conclusion. Mr. Costello's article ably depicts the need of reform in this connection.

Mrs. Frances A. Williamson writes of the power possessed by women. While she is a suffragist, yet her pen shows that the importance of training for the future does not prevent a practical application of energy for the work at hand. Every woman (and man, too) should read Mrs. Williamson's contribution.

James D. Grahame concludes a contribution to the literature of the Japanese question that should be read by all who see the LABOR CLARION.

The fifty-second anniversary of the eight-hour demonstration was held in Melbourne, Australia, recently.

PATRONIZE THE FAIR LISTS.

An innovation in this publication is the appearance of fair lists, inserted by authorization of the Labor Council. It is a far better plan to "boost" firms friendly to organized labor than it is to merely name those houses not on good terms with trade unionists. By adopting the latter policy exclusively, many are in a quandary when they desire to bestow their patronage. The fair lists leave no doubt in this connection, and unionists and their sympathizers are protected, and the firms favorably mentioned gain, as they should.

Merchants in the dry goods line are beginning to realize the advantage of this advertising. The representative of the retail clerks has frequently been asked by storekeepers why their names fail to appear in the fair column. When told it is first necessary to employ union clerks, and that applications for membership would be gladly received from those employed, the proprietor has realized that the terms are easy, that there is no question of wages involved, and that in nearly every instance the store closes at 6 o'clock every day in the week, excepting Saturday. There is a practically unanimous belief in the necessity of reserving Sunday for other purposes than "tending store," and the retail clerks are encouraged by all good citizens in their efforts to not merely improve their lot, but to care for the community's best interests.

This week three large stores were added to the clerks' list. Nearly every issue finds new names enrolled. It is a simple way to gain the desired results, and there should be co-operation on all sides.

Another fair list is presented by the milkers. It is especially worthy of support. The members of this union have difficulties in the way of advocating their cause. The dairies are situated outside the city limits. The hours of labor of employees are long and broken, and the condition of affairs before organization afforded relief almost surpasses belief. Men had absolutely no protection. They were at the mercy of the unfair employer. Sleeping quarters with the cattle were their portion, and when it came to compensation for services rendered or a fixed number of hours—we know the story.

On the fifteenth page reserved for a directory of unions will be found the fair dairies. Look up the list. See if you purchase milk from one of the dairies mentioned. If not, you should. There will be no additional cost sustained in recognizing the right of the milkers to organize—you simply have to give notice of the change to your dealer. Tell him that you want to do as you would be done by—and thus observe the Golden Rule. We fail in our duty to each other in trade-union ethics if we neglect these opportunities to put into practice the principles for which the movement stands. The personal application of such teaching is worth more than mere abstract observance of theories—we should not, by our actions, say that it is good doctrine—for the other fellow. Let us all take the lesson home to ourselves.

There is no doubt that in the future the fair lists will have the prominence they deserve. The fact that employers are beginning to realize the virtue of such an advertising medium is evidence of their worth. Many of our members and their friends will gladly turn to the official paper to ascertain, before using their purchasing power, that the store they intend to patronize is friendly to organized labor.

The attention of women is called to these fair lists. Their active support cannot be over-estimated. More good can come from the efforts of a few hundred women in this connection than from any other source. The only trouble is that our fair friends, like ourselves, are apt to agree with the sentiments expressed, but leave someone else to apply them in every-day life. Education is needed. As we look back we realize the advances made, and no one can predict accurately for the future. We know that progress will be made, and that slowly but surely the cause of trade unionism is advancing throughout the land.

FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION.

Next Monday morning, at San Jose, will convene the ninth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor. Secretary-Treasurer George W. Bell is busily preparing for the sessions. He expects a very large attendance of delegates from all over the State.

An important feature of the work of the convention will be the framing of legislation pertaining to labor, which will be submitted to the consideration of the California Legislature. The Asiatic Exclusion agitation will be indorsed. Action will be taken also with reference to bills now pending in Congress, or which may be brought to the attention of the national law makers.

An effort will be made to secure the indorsement of direct primary laws, the initiative, referendum and recall, the support of bills regulating the hours of employment of carmen, the equipment of street and interurban cars with safety devices, a seamen's bill, a bill regarding the monthly pay day and against the holding back of employees' pay for more than five days, employment agencies, and a bill proposing an increase in the number of men in the labor bureau.

The Los Angeles and Southern California delegates will present for indorsement several proposed bills. Among them are those designed to protect the lives of workmen on steel and iron structures; protection of the lives of painters working on staging; amendment of the existing mechanics' lien laws; prohibition of over eight hours work per day on public works, and free text books in the public schools.

The convention badge will be a ribbon with a medallion pendant showing Mt. Hamilton and Lick Observatory.

The San Jose Mercury of September 24th says: "The committee of the Federated Trades appointed to secure a hall for the sessions has not yet succeeded in getting one large enough. Foresters' Hall was at first considered, but the proposition was rejected on account of its inadequate seating capacity. This matter will be decided to-night.

"A tentative program for the entertainment of the visiting delegates has been arranged. A trolley ride to Saratoga, Congress Springs, Los Gatos and Campbell, around the Interurban loop, has been planned for Monday afternoon. A grand ball at the Auditorium Rink will be the feature for Tuesday evening. A huge mass meeting will be held on Wednesday, to be followed by a banquet on Thursday evening. The visitors will be tendered a theatre party Friday night, which will probably be at the Victory Theatre.

"Already the delegates, through the committee on lodgings and restaurants, have made inquiries for accommodations in the city and an immense number of visitors is expected."

THE TEAMSTERS' SITUATION.

The negotiations between the teamsters and the draymen are pending, up to the time of going to press. As was expected, a largely attended meeting in the Central Theatre last Sunday morning resulted in the teamsters unanimously deciding in favor of continuing the present scale. They argue that a reduction of 50 cents a day in their wages at this time would work an injustice and hardship they would not tolerate, and if the matter could not be settled amicably they are ready to meet the issue.

Business Agent John P. McLaughlin says that any losses suffered by the contracting draymen are not the result of the wages paid for the amount and quality of the teamsters' work, but that the trouble is directly due to the cutting of cartage prices among the members of the Draymen's Association. He suggested that the doctoring be done at the proper place, that health, prosperity and a truly normal condition could only be gained by the Draymen's Association establishing with the merchants of the city a fair rate for cartage and not by reducing the wages of the men in their employ.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

The defeat of Joseph Q. Cannon should be welcomed by every citizen—regardless of his political affiliation. The Speaker of the House stands for all that is opposed to progress, and his power to block legislation has become an abuse that threatens more than his party. Mr. Cannon's sympathies are with all that pertains to the word "interests." He is now engaged in a fight for re-election. Jacob Waldeck describes it in the following language:

"With the Democrats attacking from the front, Compers on the flank, eighteen Methodist bishops on the other and the Prohibitionists charging his rear with the water wagon, Uncle Joe Cannon can hardly be said to be standing pat. He is busier than a man trying to put out a four-alarm fire with a hand pump.

"Uncle Joe is strongly entrenched. He has been in Congress over thirty years and has been a mighty good provider for the people of his district at the expense of the Government. For one thing, he has arranged on a unique plan for the education of poor but ambitious constituents. He has had scores of these appointed to clerkships at Washington so that they might be sustained while studying law or medicine. There has always been attached a condition that the student resign his job after graduation from college. Cannon does not want them to dry up in the Government service.

"Cannon has served other thousands in looking after pensions and the interests of young men from his district in the army and navy and in meeting all sorts of calls made upon him as Congressman. He has been a rich banker and a leading citizen for more than a generation."

In advocating his retirement to private life because of his hostility to organized labor, trade unionists also take into consideration his attitude on the questions of the day, as well as his characteristics which may fairly be termed obsolete. Mr. Cannon's flow of language, for one of the most powerful men in the nation, is neither refined nor worthy of emulation. He was retired once because of his foulness, and the same papers that attacked him then for this trait are, not strange to relate, praising him today. Here is a gem from Uncle Joe's vocabulary, delivered before the Republican State Convention of Illinois on September 9th last: "This republic of ours is not worth three hurrahs in the place that burns with fire and brimstone if it has within its borders privileged classes. The law of civilization should spread over all alike."

The sentiment is, in the main, good, although the first sentence is unlikely to find its way into the copy-books of our educational institutions. Congressman Cannon wants to exclude privileged classes, and advocates equality, while at the same time he exercises his Czar-like power in the halls of legislation to deny the people what they want, or even to permit their representatives to discuss proposed laws. Mr. Cannon is a whole privileged class in himself. Wall street knows the gentleman, and recognizes his worth—to the money rulers. His constituents are thrown sops, as explained by Mr. Waldeck, and the majority heretofore have failed to take their representative's favors as secondary to the best interests of the United States.

Trade unionists simply ask that their organizations shall not be considered as trusts or illegal combinations, that the Constitution of the United States shall apply to them exactly as it does to the Van Cleavites as regards free press and free speech, and that the Supreme Court decisions on the injunction and other issues shall not remain as the law of the land.

* * *

Two of the Eastern cities noted for the production of tobacco in various forms—Wheeling and Pittsburg—are in the throes of a dispute as to which is the better place. *Collier's Weekly* of September 12th has this to say, and the last sentence of the paragraph is a sermon in itself:

"Wheeling and Pittsburg are the homes of the stogy industry. Conditions of the trade in the

Pennsylvania city are deplorable. These points were clearly stated in this paper, but a stogy manufacturer has protested that a reading of the editorial would lead a careless mind to infer that conditions in Wheeling are as demoralizing and unhealthful as those in Pittsburg. No such inference certainly is permissible from the editorial. Wheeling is far kinder and more just. In that city the effective agent in securing proper air, housing, and hours of employment has been the union."

* * *

The following resolution was adopted by Sacramento Typographical Union last Sunday afternoon:

"Resolved, By Sacramento Typographical Union No. 46, that it hereby cautions and instructs its delegate to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor not to use the name nor cast the vote of this union in aid of any proposition whatsoever savoring of partisan politics; nor of any proposition whatsoever having for its object the placing of the California State Federation of Labor, and through it organized labor of California, on record as favoring the candidates or platform of either the Republican party, Democratic party, Socialist party, or any other political organization."

* * *

Last Monday evening there was a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Sacramento. A deputation of trade unionists appeared to ask that the eight-hour day law be enforced on city work. It was declared that Cotton Bros., who are building the U street sewers, were constantly violating the statute.

M. C. Connors, a member of the Cement Workers' Union, first addressed the Board. He said:

"We have come before you to-night to ask to have the eight-hour day enforced on all public work. The law is being violated every day along the U street sewer. There the mules work eight hours and the men work ten. All we ask is that the existing laws be enforced."

The members of the Board agreed to remedy matters, and said that there were both State and local laws to cover the question at issue.

Attention is drawn to the plain language of Mr. Connors. He tells the story in the sentence: "The mules work eight hours and the men work ten." Why? Because the contracting firm knows that the mules are worth money, that if they are overworked it will be necessary to buy more mules, and that proper rest, good food and attention means cash in pocket. On the other hand, it doesn't make very much difference about the men. If they fail to respond vigorously to the ten-hour regime, they can be replaced without cost. Even the State and municipal laws are not allowed to stand in the way. The mule has the best of the argument.

* * *

Here is a sample of union co-operation that speaks for itself. The dispatch came from Stockton the other day:

"The unions connected with the Building Trades Council will begin the construction of a home for James T. Harper and family, who were burned out last Sunday, when a six-year-old girl was incinerated and the mother and three children so badly burned that ever since they have been confined to their beds. A subscription list has been started to secure sufficient cash to purchase part of the material, a portion of which has been donated by the lumber yards and hardware men. The unions have agreed to build the house, paint, plumb and, in fact, finish it completely. A large number of mechanics of experience will be put on the work and the structure will soon be ready for occupancy."

The foregoing example of fraternal evidence of unionism is not uncommon in the trades. Men and women are not organized merely to secure conditions of employment. There is growing a larger feeling that concerns the welfare of all—interest is taken in those things that pertain to the mutual well-being.

Some day due credit will be given the labor movement for its endeavors to help the weak and suffering.

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

The benefit for the League that was held at the Chutes last Saturday week has netted a goodly sum, and the affair was a thorough success.

Remember that unionists and their friends can help to divert work from the Japanese to the white people of this community.

At the weekly meeting of the League, held on September 24, 1908, reports were heard from the various standing committees, and showed a substantial gain for the white laundries of patrons who formerly sent their work to Japs.

The working force of the League now comprises five men and two women, and we anticipate putting more in the field in the near future.

The Laundry Wagon Drivers' Association of Oakland was organized on September 24th, as a result of the inroads of Japanese competition. The laundry owners are heartily in sympathy with the organization. There are fourteen Japanese laundries in Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda. W. B. Watkins is the chairman and George Blethen, secretary of the association.

If the Japanese are successful in their efforts to gain a share of the laundry trade, they will then search for new fields.

The laundry wagon drivers, who are enthusiastic Leaguers, have elected Charles Parker business agent, and will meet at 222 Van Ness avenue on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. The meeting place for the other Wednesdays will be 483 Guerrero street.

The League has issued a large number of cards for distribution to the patrons of Japanese laundries, illustrated with a double picture called "Cause and Effect." One side shows "Cause," a Japanese laundry in full operation, and the other "Effect," a white laundry closed, with the sign "to let" upon it. The card bears the following:

"Jap laundry patrons, attention—The dollars you make from the white man and turn over to the Japanese are helping to swell the unemployed ranks with your own kind, the Caucasian race. Is it not suicidal policy for the sake of saving a few cents a week to encourage Oriental competition, that no Caucasian can meet unless he relinquishes the standards of civilization that are the white man's inheritance on the white man's soil? What race do you depend on for your daily bread, the white or the Japanese? If the former, how can you patronize the Mongolian, while white men and women are walking the streets in idleness?"

IRON TRADES COUNCIL NOTES.

BY G. SANDEMAN.

At the regular meeting last Monday evening the committee on fire-alarm boxes reported that the members had been before the committee of Electricity of the Board of Supervisors, and were told that the committee would recommend to the Board of Supervisors that \$5,500 be appropriated for the local manufacture of fifty alarm boxes.

The committee to appear before the Superior Judges regarding damage suits reported that they had had an interview with Judge Sturtevant, and that he promised to consult with the other judges regarding the wishes of the Council. The committee also reported that they were to meet Chief Justice Beatty on Wednesday, September 30th.

The request from the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor to affiliate was considered. It was decided to refer the matter to the Executive Board of the Council with power to explain conditions in San Francisco, and request that same be referred to the Executive Board of the Metal Trades Department for consideration.

Delegate Buckley of the Machinists stated that there were quite a few mechanics of different crafts working in the small towns of California, and thought that some steps should be taken to organize them. The Executive Board was instructed to investigate.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held
September 25, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Musicians, J. H. Meyer, vice J. Dennis. Bakers, No. 24, S. K. Leman, vice Wm. Schneider. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Referred to Secretary*—From B. Katschinski, asking for the official name of the union winning the trophy for best appearance on Labor Day. From International Secretary of Travelers Goods and Leather Novelty Workers Union, requesting the names and addresses of members in that craft. From Waiters' Union, No. 30, extending invitation to attend their ball on October 3d, and inclosing ten complimentary tickets. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 24, requesting Council to levy a boycott on the American Printing Company. From the Allied Provision Trades Council, giving the names of unfair soda and mineral water firms. A communication was received from T. D. Fennessy, representative of the International Typographical Union, requesting the names and addresses of secretaries of unions with a view to calling their attention to the necessity of defeating Harrison Gray Otis in his aspiration for political preferment. Moved that the secretary comply with the request and also inform Bro. Fennessy that we will do all we can to assist; carried. A communication was received from the Anti-Otis Club of Los Angeles, Cal., requesting the Council to take some action toward forming Anti-Otis clubs in this city, and calling to the attention of the delegates the attitude of Otis relative to organized labor. Moved that we approve the Anti-Otis Club and that we urge our affiliated unions to form similar clubs as a protest to the party that seeks to honor Harrison Gray Otis; carried. A communication was received from H. M. Sherman, M. D., of the San Francisco Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, asking for an opportunity to address the Council on this subject. Moved that the secretary communicate with Dr. Sherman and inform him that the Council would be pleased to have him deliver a brief address at a future meeting; carried.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Shoe Clerks—Business good; all members employed; some stores are keeping open after 6 p. m.; request the delegates to aid in closing same. Milkmen—Business quiet; Guadalupe Dairy still unfair; majority of dairies do not employ union milkers. Anti-Japanese Laundry League—Steadily progressing; have ascertained that the majority of the patrons of Japanese laundries are professional and business men; have obtained the support of supply men. Printing Pressmen—Have withdrawn their delegates from the Allied Printing Trades Council. Retail Clerks—Are making progress; C. H. Brown & Co. now a fair store. Retail Delivery Drivers—Business good; the firm of W. H. Garriston, 1315 Golden Gate avenue, not living up to union rules. Grocery Clerks—Business good; request all unionists to look for monthly working button. Barber Shop Porters—Business quiet; Sutro Baths still unfair. Machinists—Are interviewing chauffeurs to induce them to keep their machines out of garages that employ Japanese help.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommends 1st—That the secretary be instructed to inform the Car Workers' Union that conditions in this city at this time made it impossible for us to financially assist them. 2d—That the communication from the International Butchers' Union was considered and the same ordered filed. 3d—The wage scale and agreement of the Machine Coopers' Union was laid over, no committee appearing. Report of committee adopted.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE—Your committee recommends that the prizes to be presented to the unions that turned out 75 per cent of their membership be in the nature of a beautiful engraved gavel. The

committee announced that the Ice Wagon Drivers, Pavers and Rammermen, Tailors, and Beer Drivers were entitled to the 75 per cent prize.

LABEL COMMITTEE—Have organized and will meet on the second and fourth Wednesday evening of each month; will submit plans for label agitation at a future meeting.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants ordered drawn for same.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE—The committee on fire alarm boxes reported that it had succeeded in submitting evidence which had induced the Committee on Electricity of the Board of Supervisors to act unfavorably on the plan to introduce outside fire alarm boxes. Delegate Walsh called the Council's attention to the fact that there was possibility of castings intended for the new salt water system being made outside of the city.

SECRETARY'S REPORT—The secretary reported that the dispute of the National Theatre with the Janitors' Union indicated an adjustment. Also that the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors had declined to appropriate any more money for janitor service in police stations.

NEW BUSINESS—Delegate Parker submitted the following resolutions relative to the proposed Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1:

"WHEREAS, We believe that the adoption and enforcement of the proposed Senate Constitutional Amendment, No. 1, will increase the political power of great corporations, while exempting corporations transacting local business from taxation for local improvements; and

"WHEREAS, We believe that the enforcement of the provisions of the proposed amendment would retard the acquisition of public utilities by municipalities, which acquisition we favor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council that we are opposed to the adoption by the voters of our State of Senate Constitutional Amendment, No. 1; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the delegates of this Council to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor to be held in October, 1908, be instructed to ask that body to indorse the foregoing resolution."

Moved that the resolution be adopted and the delegates to the State Federation of Labor instructed to present same to that body; carried.

Moved that the delegates from this Council to the State Federation of Labor request that body to adopt these resolutions and to provide means of notifying all unions through the State of the damage that would result from the adoption of this amendment; carried.

Delegate Bell called the attention of the Council to the fact that the stenographer had formerly been allowed a vacation each year, and moved that she be allowed two weeks' pay for same; carried.

RECEIPTS—Hackmen, \$6; Steam Fitters, \$4; Photo Engravers, \$4; Garment Cutters, \$2; Bookbinders, \$6; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$4; Steam Laundry Workers, \$20; Paste Makers, \$6; Drug Clerks, \$4; Milkmen, \$4; Bottle Caners, \$2; Machine Coopers, \$4; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Waiters, \$20; Bakers No. 24, \$14; Refund by A. J. Gallagher, \$20; Barber Shop Porters, \$4; Bootblacks, \$4. Total, \$130.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30, stenographer, \$20; D. McLennan, \$20; J. J. Kenny, \$15; P. O'Brien, \$10; Union Florist, for flowers, \$1.50. Total, \$96.50.

Adjourned at 9:45 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

D. L. Beatty, secretary-treasurer of Oakland Typographical Union, was married last Saturday. His friends will hardly be surprised to hear that he has joined the "noble army," and to their congratulations are added those of the members of No. 21 who have the good fortune to know Mr. Beatty.

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ASIATIC EXCLUSION IN ITS RELATION TO SELF PROTECTION.

(Continued from Page 3)

in some occupations our superior. Three years ago when this agitation was inaugurated no one not connected with the industrial movement gave it any attention. Why? Because the Jap was simply a laborer. That aspect of the case is rapidly changing. Today the small farmer, the small business man, in fact every interest, except the steamship, railroad and dividend factories, fear the Asiatic.

Let us now see what has been our experience and that of other countries with restrictive legislation. Half a century ago the Pacific Coast secured an act against the importation of Chinese; yet, strange to say, there are more Chinese in the United States than in any other single country outside of China itself, and more than that, there are more Chinese in the United States today than at the taking of the twelfth census, 1900. This we learn from testimony given by Frank P. Sargent before a sub-committee of the House of Representatives. The regulations for the restriction of Japanese, adopted in conformity with an amendment to the Immigration Act of 1907, while promising fair results, are not looked upon with favor by those who understand Japanese characteristics. Much, however, is expected from the negotiations pending between Washington and Tokio, but nothing will ever suit the "plain people" of the Pacific Coast unless it has the authority of statutory law.

In Natal, where there has been restrictive legislation for many years, the legislature at a recent session adopted anti-Oriental legislation of the most drastic kind. Similar legislation is on the statute books of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand. To show how our Australian cousins do business, study the following: Just a year ago a Chinese ambassador visited the Australian commonwealth, met the members of the Australian government and discussed the question of removing the restrictions on Chinese immigration, and what happened? When the parliament of the Australian commonwealth met six months later, instead of diminishing the pressure of the exclusion law, they decided, by unanimous vote, to carry out, in all their severity, the regulations against Oriental immigration.

OPPOSITION TO CHINESE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Take the case of the Transvaal, which shows how far-reaching is the opposition to Oriental immigration. There are no Chinese in England or in the other British Isles, but suddenly, by a combination of circumstances, which placed a large number of Chinese laborers in the Transvaal, there arose the mightiest political force which has existed in England since the passage of the Reform and Catholic Emancipation Bills. What did the British people think when they discovered that they and their friends had to compete in South Africa with this servile Chinese labor? They, themselves, had never experienced the competition of Chinese and knew nothing about it, but because British interests, the interests of British workingmen, were economically endangered in one part of the empire, there arose this mighty force, an indignant people, which swept an administration out of office and elected another party on the promise that it would change conditions in the Transvaal by giving that colony legislative authority to pass an ordinance doing away with Asiatic labor.

The legislature of British Columbia recently passed the Natal Act, which was disapproved by Governor Dunsmuir, an importer of Asiatics. A subsequent session re-enacted the law, which was then approved, but the Supreme Court, under instructions from Ottawa, declared the act a contravention of treaty rights, and disallowed it. It now remains to be seen if the people of Great Britain will sustain their countrymen in British Columbia in their efforts to stem the Oriental tide and assist materially towards solving a problem in which all English-speaking people are vitally interested.

The people of the Pacific Coast have been severely criticised by those high in authority for their lan-

guage and their actions in connection with the Japanese, especially for the San Francisco school imbroglio. In the north, Vancouver, Bellingham and Everett, acts of violence have been committed, and though violence is to be deprecated, yet the people of those cities have said nothing and done nothing that had not been said and done before, not alone in British Columbia, but wherever the English-speaking peoples are, and where they have invariably solved their problems as we on the Pacific Coast desire to solve ours. A gentleman who was knighted in recognition of his valuable services to the British Empire, and who happened to be the leader of the government of New South Wales at the very time that Chinese exclusion was a burning issue in California and in Congress (1883), while speaking of the Chinese restriction bill pending before the New South Wales legislature, said (and his utterances are applicable to the present agitation): "In the crisis of the Chinese question, and it is a crisis, we have acted calmly, with a desire to see clearly the way before us; but at the same time we have acted with decision, and we don't mean to turn back. Neither for Her Majesty's ships of war, nor for Her Majesty's representative on the spot, nor for the Secretary of State for the colonies, do we intend to turn aside from our purpose, which is to terminate the landing of Chinese on these shores forever, except under the restrictions imposed by the bill, which will amount, and which are intended to amount, to practical prohibition."

That Asiatic Exclusion is an effective force in Australia can be truly asserted from personal observations taken of its practical application in Sydney, N. S. W.

The gentleman whose utterances are quoted was Sir Harry Parks. Needless to say, his views prevailed, and his name goes down in history as that of a statesman, not an agitator.

Improvements in the Union Printers' Home in Colorado Springs, Colo., to be made within the next year, will cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000, according to a decision practically reached by the Board of Trustees. The additions will consist of new tents, new lawns and flower beds, some new furnishings for the buildings and repairs in the way of fresh paint, new roofing on some of the buildings and alterations that will add to the convenience and comfort of the home. It is not probable that any more land for the site will be purchased this year. The Trustees visited the cemetery and inspected the improvements that have been made to the home plots within the last six months. They all expressed themselves as much pleased with the work. Another new plot of cemetery land will be improved with lawn and flower beds before next year.

Orpheum.

The critical patrons of the Orpheum will readily recognize in the program for the coming week a splendid vaudeville entertainment. The Cadets de Gascogne, a French Quartette, will be heard for the first time in this city. The Quartette consists of three males and one female, and their repertoire includes all the most popular Grand Operas and the national and folk songs of every European nationality. The Saytons will introduce a contortion act. It is both graceful and marvelous. "General" Edward LaVine, an old soldier, will make his appearance in a scene which represents a battlefield, and in addition to a clever burlesque, will give a remarkably original exhibition of juggling. Belle Hathaway's Monkeys and Baboons, the best animal act of its kind in vaudeville, should make a strong appeal to both adults and children. Next week will be the last of Hillarion and Rosalia Ceballos' Phantastic Phantoms, Vinie Daly, the Swor Brothers and of Jane Courthope & Co. in the romance of the Sierras, "Lucky Jim." A novel reel of particularly attractive Motion Pictures will be the finale to the entertainment.

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O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
P. Gilligan, Mission St., at 20th.
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave.
and 771 Market St.
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AMONG THE UNIONS.

Harrison Gray Otis, editor and owner of the Los Angeles Times, was verbally flayed for fully an hour at the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night. The Council unanimously indorsed a circular from the Anti-Otis Club of Los Angeles and decided to urge the formation of like organizations in affiliated unions.

* * *

Secretary Andrew J. Gallagher reported to the Labor Council at the last session the results of his conference with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor during his visit to Washington, D. C. The Council decided to pay strike benefits to the members of the Bottle Caners' Union covering the period of the controversy with the Illinois-Pacific Glass Co., and the Pacific Coast Glass Works, holding that it was a lockout. In the case of the Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees Union in the dispute with the Sutro Baths, the Executive Council decided that in the event of the union calling its men out of the baths, that strike benefits would be paid.

* * *

The retail clerks have settled their differences with the firm of C. H. Brown & Co., Sixteenth and Mission streets. None but union clerks are now employed in the establishment.

* * *

The machine coopers have renewed their old agreement with the employers.

* * *

The Labor Day committee has decided upon an engraved gavel as the prize to be presented to the unions that turned out more than seventy-five per cent of their membership. The winners are the ice wagon drivers, rammers and pavers, journeymen tailors, and beer wagon drivers.

* * *

The endeavor to keep the manufacture of fire alarm boxes in San Francisco is likely to be successful, owing to the assistance of committees of the Board of Supervisors. Delegations from the Labor Council and the Iron Trades Council have co-operated for the laudable purpose of advocating home industry.

* * *

A representative of the San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is to be invited to address the San Francisco Labor Council in an educational way upon the purpose for which the association has been brought into existence.

* * *

T. R. Angove gave a detailed account last Friday night of the work of the Anti-Japanese Laundry League, and said that it is making very good progress. A meeting of about fifty of the most prominent Japanese of this city was held on September 24th to discuss the action of the League, with a view to discover if it can not be haled into court on the ground that what it is doing is in restraint of trade.

* * *

Cooks' Union, Local No. 44, has elected James Rustan a member of the executive board, and George Brooks a member of the board of trustees.

* * *

Meetings were held this week between Chief Justice Beatty of the Supreme Court of the State of California, Judge Cooper of the Appellate Court, the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, George A. Sturtevant, and the Labor Council's committee appointed to see if personal injury cases could not be expedited. It is expected that a report will be made to the central body to-night.

* * *

The Machinists' Union of San Jose has elected W. E. Brandis and E. G. Morgan as delegates to the State Federation of Labor.

* * *

The Bakers' Union of San Jose reports that it is to erect a new building without delay, as the present quarters are not large enough to accommodate the

membership. Richard Schwarting of this city, special organizer of the bakers, reports conditions in the Garden City as good.

* * *

The laundry workers have received word that the strike of the laundresses of the United States military academy at West Point has resulted in increasing the wages from 11 cents to 17½ cents an hour.

* * *

Richard Cornelius visited Stockton last week to inquire into the differences between the Traction Company and its employees relative to the selection of men for service on the interurban roads. He will submit a report to International President W. D. Mahon, and upon receiving a reply will again confer with the members of Stockton carmen's union. The latter desires that seniority shall be observed in selecting employees for interurban runs. The company wants to choose on a merit basis.

* * *

The Brewery Workers' Hall Association will give a grand ball in the new hall at 177 Capp street on Saturday evening, October 10th. Twelve delegates will represent the various unions of the brewery workers in the California State Federation Convention next week.

* * *

E. L. Reguin of Machinists' Lodge, No. 68, addressed the Sacramento machinists on September 23d, on his way home from Salt Lake City. He told of his experiences at the meeting of District No. 11, and of changes made in the by-laws.

* * *

At a recent meeting of Local No. 250, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of San Jose, J. Wilmer Gresham, rector of Trinity Church, was elected an honorary member and presented with a beautiful emblem of the order worked in gold. This action was taken in recognition of the clergyman's good will and services rendered to the organization.

* * *

Molders' Union, No. 164, at its last meeting levied a 50 cents' per capita assessment on the membership for the purpose of replenishing the burial fund.

* * *

Andrew J. Gallagher's article on the business transacted by the photo engravers at the New York convention will be published next week.

* * *

The midnight smoker of the San Francisco Musical Fund Society, the sick benefit feature of the Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, at headquarters, 68 Haight street, last Monday night was attended by a large number of members who were entertained with short addresses, recitations, stories, instrumental music and vocal selections.

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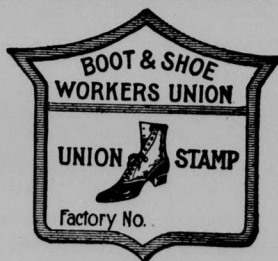
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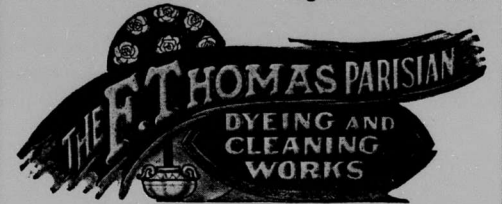
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Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

BY MRS. E. H. O'DONNELL.

The regular meeting of Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, to Typographical Union, No. 21, was held last Monday afternoon. Considerable routine business was transacted. The attendance was good.

Mrs. Mary F. Wixon has resumed her duties as secretary.

All members should attend the next meeting, to be held on Monday afternoon, October 12th. It is desired to consider the proposed amendments to the Women's International Auxiliary. These will be voted upon on Tuesday, October 20th. Of especial interest to the local Auxiliary are Propositions Nos. 4 and 8. The former provides for a death benefit of \$50, to be provided by levying an assessment of 10 cents per member throughout the jurisdiction. Any surplus from the assessment is to go toward creating a Woman's International Auxiliary Death Benefit Fund. Proposition No. 8 concerns San Francisco. It is contemplated to enlarge the radius of membership by adding the words "the nearest" auxiliary for those eligible to join. If adopted, the wives, mothers, unmarried daughters and unmarried sisters of members of the International Typographical Union may join "the nearest" auxiliary, regardless of where they live.

Other propositions fix the age limit of membership (sixteen years), standing of members, maliciousness and penalty in circulating untrue statements, fixing of dates for referendum vote and the International year, and to provide for holding elections every two years.

* * *

Anna H. Shaw is the president of the National American Suffrage Association, and, with her sister officers, has called the fortieth annual convention to be held in Buffalo on October 15 to 21, to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the historic convention of Seneca Falls, which first formulated women's resistance to arbitrary limitations of their rights and privileges under law and in government. So effectually has that resistance operated that in four of our States full suffrage has been won, and laws relating to women have been improved in every State. This spirit spread to foreign lands and already several of them are advanced far beyond the United States.

Since the National American Woman Suffrage Association met in convention not two years ago, women in Norway have won full suffrage; tax-paying women in Iceland have been granted a vote and made eligible as municipal councilors; women in Denmark have been granted municipal suffrage, they may now vote for all offices except members of Parliament; women in Sweden, who already had the municipal vote have been made eligible to municipal offices; women of property of Russia have been given the proxy vote in the election of the Duma; and in Great Britain, where they long had possessed municipal suffrage, women have been made eligible as mayors, county, borough and town councilors.

Five hundred associates of men, organized for other purposes, and numbering millions of voters, have declared officially for woman suffrage; only one, the organized liquor traffic, has declared against it. The suffragists are hopeful now as never before.

* * *

All women employed in the postal service in Norway are now to receive the same pay as men. Norwegian women struggled for this point for many years. Almost immediately after they were granted full parliamentary suffrage they gained their point.

* * *

Household Hints and Recipes.

GENUINE COFFEE CAKE.—Heat two cups of milk in a double boiler and cool until lukewarm, then add one yeast cake and stir until dissolved. Add one-half cup of sugar, three tablespoons of melted butter, one beaten egg and bread flour to make a dough that is just too soft to knead. Cover and let rise until light. Turn into shallow buttered pans

with the dough about three-quarters of an inch thick. Let rise light, then press deep holes in the surface with the finger and put some brown sugar, a half teaspoon of butter and a pinch of cinnamon in each depression. Scatter sugar over the top and bake in a rather quick oven. Serve fresh and warm with coffee.

PEACH TURNOVER.—Sift two cups of pastry flour twice with one saltspoon of salt, one level tablespoon of sugar and three level teaspoons of baking powder. Rub in two level tablespoons of butter and one of lard. Mix with milk to make a dough soft enough to roll out; measure three-quarters cup of milk at first and use more if needed. The dough should be as soft as can be handled. Roll or pat out three-quarters of an inch thick and put into a greased tin. Cover with two layers of sliced peaches and scatter over three tablespoons of water. Set in a rather quick oven and bake about twenty minutes. Lay a large plate or platter on top of the tin and turn over quickly which will bring the fruit on the under side. Serve when cooled a little.

WHITE SAUCE.—Half a pint of strained stock, or milk, and water, salt, pepper, and a dessertspoonful of butter. Put on the fire, and when boiling thicken with a tablespoonful of flour wet with milk. "Homely fare" people, who do not have to count their pennies, add half a pint of sweet cream.

EXTRA BED CLOTHES.—When space is limited and extra winter bed clothes are to be put away, make large size sofa pillows of bright calico or printed pillow covers and fold up comforters and put them in and button or stitch together, making a thing of beauty of what otherwise is a care and trouble.

DEMI-SEASON RED COSTUMES.—Claret colored cloth suits are very much in evidence on the avenue. Straw hats repeat the same shade, but are relieved with white wings in profusion, which produce most becoming results whether matrons or maids are wearing the color.

SHOULDER TRIMMING.—Some of the new afternoon dresses are finished with bands of embroidery that meet in the back in a point at the line of the neck and extend over the shoulders, where they are loosely caught in the front and allowed to hang almost to the knees.

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UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS



SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

The importance of advocating the desirability of a permanent down-town shopping district cannot be too strongly emphasized. It means the centralization of the city's business, and it will add much to the convenience of the Buying Public. The only way to bring this important change about is to encourage the down-town shopping movement. We have long since accepted Market Street as the natural retail center of the city, a fact best demonstrated by our immediate return to a location which at the time seemed almost hopeless. Nothing will assist more to build up the down town district than the patronage of the buying public—nothing will lend more to the prestige of San Francisco.

SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

*Linotype machines.
†Monotype machines.
‡Simplex machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513½ Octavia.
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
(93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) *Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) Donaldson, C. G., 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
(185) Fetter & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, First and Howard.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(188) Globe Press, 3540 Twenty-fourth.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(140) Goldain Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(22) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(182) International Press, 568 Capp.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
(168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(191) Lauray, Julian, 1310 Stockton.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
(23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
(135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
(1) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) ‡San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) ‡San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.

- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth, at Mission.
(187) Town Talk, 88 First.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
(115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins Co., 547 Montgomery.
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 787 Market street, Room 122. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary T. P. Garrity may be addressed as above.

Winchester Hotel

76 Third Street

Near Market

SAME LOCATION AND PRICES AS FORMERLY.

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 2210

500 SINGLE & FAMILY ROOMS

Single Rooms - - - 50c and up per day.
Single Rooms - - - \$3.00 and up per week.
Family Rooms - - - 75c and up per day.
Family Rooms, \$4.00 to \$8.00 per week.

FREE BUS AND HAND BAGGAGE TO AND FROM THE HOTEL.

ALL MARKET AND THIRD STREET CARS RUN BY THE HOTEL.

ROLKIN & SHARP, Proprietors

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG
UNION STORE

1344-1354 Fillmore St.
Near Ellis



See the Dog?
Is He a Tough Dog?

HE IS

So are the

OVERALLS

He Represents

Don't take our word for it, but
buy a pair.

They will

MAKE GOOD



THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds\$1,453,983.02
Deposits, June 30, 1908.....\$34,474,554.23
Total Assets\$37,055,263.31
Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells, Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock m. and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Good-fellow & Bells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Street. For receipt and payment of Deposits only.

After using this brand you will not
bother with any other

Old Gilt Edge
Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon

DEMAND THIS LABEL



On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headquarters, room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. Joseph E. Vera, Secy.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Sheet Metal Workers Hall, 224 Guerrero.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th St.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 321 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 587—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., headquarters, 321 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th, bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—1st and 3d Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway. Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 186 Erie.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council, 316 14th; headqrs. 186 Erie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 321 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 321 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Headquarters Labor Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson, Secretary. Meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 321 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Asst's—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milklers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom.
J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.
Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.
Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.
Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon ave.
C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.
New Boss Dairy, Jos.Kensel, Six Mile House.
Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver ave.
People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.
American Dairy, 515 Charter Oak st., Louis Kahn.
Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets, John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

STORES FAIR TO RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, publishes the following list of stores as fair to that organization:

Carroll & Tilton, 1440 Fillmore.
S. N. Wood & Co., Ellis and Fillmore; Fourth and Market; Market, opposite Third.
Raphaels, Geary and Fillmore.
Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore.
Pragers, Jones and Market.
Summerfield & Haines, Seventh and Market.
Hansen & Elrick, 1105 Fillmore; 781 Market; California and Montgomery.
Wallenstein & Frost, 824 Market.
Charles Lyons, 751 Market; 731 Van Ness Ave.; 1432 Fillmore.
A. Golding, 9-11 Fourth.
Tom Dillon, 712 Market.
Harney & Gallagher, 2309 Mission.
McMahon & Keyer, Ellis and Van Ness.
Newman Furniture House, 18th and Mission.
Pickett & Atterbury, 92 Third.
J. J. Gildea & Co., 730 Market Street.
Olympic Arms Co., Golden Gate Ave and Van Ness Ave.
C. H. Brown & Co., Sixteenth and Mission.
Brunton & Adams, 93 Third.

FAIR LISTS

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

NOTICE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Union will be held on Thursday, October 8, at 1 p. m. sharp, in the headquarters (Orpheus Hall) 68 Haight street.

To be acted upon: 1—Reports of the Board of Directors and officers. 2—Action on constitutional amendment requiring members in the jurisdiction, with certain exceptions, to vote at the annual election of officers. 3—Action on amendments to the standing resolution defining the regulation uniform. 4—Appeal of C. W. Fuhrer from decisions of the Board of Directors requiring payment of certain submitted claims. 5—Question of advisability of considering casual engagements of the 5-cent dance order special engagements requiring a special rate. 6—Action on proposed constitutional amendment providing that members shall not play with or teach brass or reed bands composed of non-members. 7—Report of Committee on Revision of Price List.

At the customary weekly meeting of the Board of Directors held September 29, President C. H. Cassasa presiding, Mr. E. Perdriat was admitted to membership by initiation, and Messrs. B. C. Sherril, of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, and B. Amsterdam, of Local No. 325, San Diego, were admitted on transfer. Miss S. Van Derhoff, of Local No. 99, Portland, was admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U. The applications for membership of Miss E. Baldwin and Messrs. H. B. Pasmore, G. F. Keil and R. Edwards were laid over one week. An application for membership made by Mr. J. Smetana was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. F. Borgel and C. A. Dickman for investigation.

Messrs. P. Frederick, F. C. Hartwig, G. C. Santisteban, U. Waldrop, C. T. Wippen and W. T. Young have been reinstated to membership in good standing.

The memberships on transfer of Miss K. Butzbach and Miss M. Butzbach, both of Local No. 241, Butte, have been annulled for failure to comply with the requirements of Federation By-Laws.

Mr. E. Magnus tendered his resignation as the Agitation Committee for San Francisco to the Board meeting held September 29. The resignation was accepted, and Mr. James Green was elected to fill the vacancy. Members desiring to inform the Agitation Committee of anything occurring in this city of importance to the profession are requested to communicate with Mr. Green.

Treasurer Theo. Eisfeldt is reported quite sick and confined to his bed. Financial Secretary Arthur S. Morey has been appointed Treasurer *pro tempore* during Mr. Eisfeldt's illness, which it is hoped will be of short duration.

It is reported that a hearing will be accorded shortly on the injunction proceedings directed against the Chief of Police restraining that official and his subordinates from interfering with members playing band wagon engagements. It is presumed that the discriminative character and illegal nature of city ordinances preventing a class of citizens exercising an inalienable right—the right of earning a living by practicing the musical profession—will be quickly demonstrated.

Local No. 76, of Seattle, Washington, has decided to make all possible effort to secure the 1910 convention of the American Federation of Musicians. The local points out the great advantage that will accrue to all western locals in having the convention held in Seattle, and that in order to have success crown the attempt, locals are urged to send delegates to the 1909 (Minneapolis) convention pledged to work for Seattle being given the honor of entertaining the convention in 1910.

A decision is pending before Judge DeLacy in the Juvenile Court of Washington as to whether the child labor law of the District of Columbia applies to newsboys.

The German Savings and Loan Society**NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS**

To accommodate depositors residing in the Mission, a branch of The German Savings and Loan Society of 526 California Street, for the receipt and payment of deposits, is located at

2572 MISSION STREET
between 21st and 22d Streets.

OFFICE HOURS	- - - -	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays from	- - - -	10 A. M. to 12 M.
Saturday Evenings from 6.30 P. M. to 8 P. M. for receipt of deposits only		

Take the Family to

Santa Cruz
SUNDAY

ROUND TRIP

\$2.50

Leave Third and Townsend Streets Depot
Sundays at 7:20 A. M.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Ticket Offices:

884 MARKET ST. 3d and TOWNSEND STS. 14 POWELL ST.